1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

175 669 and were sentenced to death in absentia. They had to remain abroad until the revolution of 1917.

175 178 Despite all the post-revolutionary political reaction, a greater degree of liberalism was allowed in cultural life. Economically, the period between the revolutions meant great progress. Estonian private schools were founded, adult educational societies were very active, large theaters were built: "Vanemuine" at Tartu, "Estonia" at Tallinn, and "Endla" at Pärnu. The Estonian Literary Society was founded for the promotion of all aspects of cultural life, and a number of institutions were begun: the Estonian National Museum, which collected many valuable items of Estonian material cultural; and many co-operative societies and farmers' societies which helped the farmers to become better acquainted with modern

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

175 methods and equipment in agriculture and the
178 dairy industry. This development was curtailed to a great extent by the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

175 Soon after the revolution, the Russian Provi-
642 sional Government, Headed by A. F. Kerensky, approved the bill presented by the Estonian leaders to unite the governments of Estonia and Livonia into one administrative unit and appointed as Commissar of united Estonia Jaan Poska, hitherto mayor of Tallinn. The Estonian Diet was elected on the basis of the general franchise and met first on July 1, 1917, in Tallinn. This Diet formed a democratic government, with K. Päts as President. Now, after many centuries, Estonia was governed by its own people.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

464 Revolution Estonian colonies were more prosperous than the surrounding Russians.

162 642 178 Table 1 shows the division of Estonia's population into occupational groups.

According to Table 1, industrialization was increasing in independent Estonia. By 1939, 55 per cent of the population was occupied in agriculture and 24 per cent in industry. Noticeably decreasing was the number of people who had no established occupation (domestic help, seasonal workers, etc.)

464 162 The percentage of active people who were earning a livelihood for themselves and their families in 1934 was 71 per cent. Workers and employees made up only 33.7 per cent of this figure, including family members who worked without wages. In the United States the corresponding persentage was 74.2. The largest

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1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

Table 1. Estonia's Population by Occupation

Occupations	1922				1934	
	Men	Women	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Agriculture	305,381	347,132	652,513	59.0	662,561	58.8
Industry	85,403	88,703	174,106	15.7	195,949	17.4
Trade	21,549	24,777	46,326	4.2	55,569	4.9
Transportation and communication	20,075	16,948	37,023	3.3	38,193	3.4
Social work, including teachers	35,061	26,851	61,912	5.6	73,642	6.5
Unsettled occupations	37,882	58,201	96,183	8.7	44,873	4.0
Others	14,888	24,108	38,996	3.5	55,626	5.0
Total	520,239	586,820	1107,059	100.0	1126,413	100.0

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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Horse rakes	16,259	34,876
Potato harvesters	751	3,259
Threshers	2,361	5,068

241 Estonian farms prevailingly used the 5-8 field rotation system and the 3-4 field system was practiced only in a few backward areas.

241 178 The reason for the rapid progress in Estonian agriculture during the years of independence may be summarized as follows: extensive vocational training of farmers, improvement in technical methods of production, increase in the area under cultivation, widening of the scope of production, agricultural co-operation, especially in buying of larger and more costly machinery, creation of a national system of agricultural credit, stabilization of prices of agricultural products and guarantee of a reasonable profit to producers.